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REICH IS SETTING UP IMPREGNABLE FORT ALONG CARPATHIANS

Will Check Red Army by Moving Into Slovakia and Strengthening Forces in Hungary

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 30.—The German forces that entered Czechoslovakia in the same way as they did Hungary on March 19, seem to be determined to build a final and impregnable defense line by utilizing the natural barrier of the Carpathian range. The Red Army that is seeking an opportunity to gain Cracow by advancing from Przemysl is said to be recently preparing for a large-scale operation. But the German Army is strengthening its defense line for holding the Upper-Silesian district, important industrial center.

It is believed to be the intention of the German Army to lay a strong defense line on the Carpathian range, extending from the Czechoslovakian frontier to Transylvania, by advancing into Slovakia and strengthening the forces in Hungary, in order to check the Red Army from entering German territory through the Hungarian plains after crossing the range.

The Red Army has often sent para-troops to Czechoslovakia and Northern Hungary, and thus Germany has advanced its troops to these areas in order to suppress beforehand any uneasiness in Czechoslovakia that might be caused by the enemy's rear activity, and also to restrain the disturbance in Hungary.

On August 29, the day when the German forces entered Hungary, there was organized the new Cabinet headed by Colonel-General Geza Lakatos. Thus Hungary showed an attitude of devoting its entire strength for national defense, by continuing the war, unifying the country and increasing production. Colonel-General Lakatos, new Prime Minister, has gained the respect and love of the entire Hungarian Army, as the Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Forces on the eastern front, and also as the commander-in-chief of the Carpathian Defense Army. He also enjoys the full confidence of Regent Horthy. He may not be called pro-German, but he is at least strongly anti-communistic. The appointment of two Ministers who are natives of Northern Transylvania, and also of Lieutenant-General Hennyey as Foreign Minister reveals the characteristics of the new Cabinet of Hungary.

Reds Intensify Pressure

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—The Soviet offensive forces in the Rumanian region cutting through Galatz and pushing forward into Valachei intensified pressure from Buzau against Ploesti yesterday where severe fighting developed with German formations which are detaching toward the Carpathians and Transylvanian frontier region.

During this Soviet drive the Reds disarmed and discarded and virtually imprisoned the Rumanian forces not actively participating in the fighting.

Spearheads of the Red Army which reached the Ploesti region penetrated into the town at several places but ran up against stiff resistance from German troops defending stubbornly against overwhelming odds.

Fresh Soviet attacks on the passes of the eastern Carpathians were repulsed by German and Hungarian troops and the situation there remained unchanged. The Soviets pressed hard toward the Hungarian frontier, but their attacks were strongly repulsed at Ujitoz Pass and other mountain roads. Bitter resistance on the part of the Hungarian troops stood out particularly.

In contrast to the heavy struggle in the southern sector, fighting along the entire Eastern Front has completely died down. Large-scale fighting as such was reported only from the sector between the Vistula and Narev and northeast of Warsaw where 24 Soviet tanks were destroyed in embittered fighting.

German counter-attacks in the Dorpat area launched since two days ago were successfully concluded despite strong oppositions. The mauled Soviet troops in the Dorpat and Modohn sectors are presently being regrouped and reinforced.

Hitler Issues Orders

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—Adolf Hitler today ordered the National Socialist Party to take control of the nation's air raid precaution services.

New German Weapon To Smash Air Force Being Contemplated

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, August 31.—A new weapon that may reverse the war situation by causing a "revolution that cannot be compared with the former introduction of tanks of the air" may be developed by German scientists, the Basler Nachrichten, announced today quoting the statement made by Gauleiter Wagner at Strasbourg on August 25. Mr. Wagner added that the "second battle" of France may end with the ejection of the Anglo-Americans from the continent and the "mass deaths" of the American air force. Meanwhile, the Daily Mail correspondent reported that the Germans have perfected a utility mine made of concrete, carrying sufficient explosive to blow any landing craft to pieces.

BIG CASUALTIES HIT YANKEES IN FRANCE

Army Loses 23,249 Men in One Week; Eisenhower Gives More Details

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Reflecting the period of hardest fighting in Northern France, which was about the time of the Normandy breakthrough, American army casualties during the week between August 6 to 13 jumped 23,249 bringing the total casualties since the beginning of the war to 284,838, Robert Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, reported today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Patterson broke down the army casualties as 53,101 killed, 142,686 wounded, 44,643 missing and 44,408 taken as prisoners.

Navy casualties increased to 58,353 from 56,257 of a week ago. The new total included 23,544 killed, 20,701 wounded, 9,652 missing, and 4,456 prisoners.

Patterson, in addition, disclosed the American casualties suffered since the beginning of the invasion on Southern France through August 24 as totaling 6,337, which included 1,247 killed or missing and 5,090 wounded.

Meanwhile, General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis European Invasion Forces, submitted his report on the loss and consumption of war materials in the first 70 days after the landing on Northern France to Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Services of Supply, today, it is reported from Washington.

The substance of his report follows:

"The United States forces that landed on France were perfectly equipped but in 70 days since the landing had to supplement 900 tanks because of losses. The United States air force that was engaged in protecting the operation of ground troops lost 3,000 planes in the same period, the quantity of gasoline used by the air force reached 44,000,000 gallons, and bombs dropped totaled 55,000 tons. The above mentioned losses do not include the consumption by the British forces, and the total consumption by the entire anti-Axis forces would reach an enormous amount."

GENERAL BRADLEY GIVEN HIGHER POST IN FRANCE

Shares Same Position as Montgomery, Who Is Promoted To Field-Marshal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, upon returning to London today after his trip to Paris announced changes in the structure of the anti-Axis command in France under which the United States army commander, General Omar Bradley, becomes equal in status to British General Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, according to a London dispatch. Eisenhower said these changes were decided and approved long ago and did not mean demotion for anyone.

Meanwhile, another London report stated that General Montgomery has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal, the British War Office announced tonight.

Reuter emphasized that Montgomery is one of the few Field-Marshals, who prior to his promotion, did not serve as Chief of the British General Staff.

LAVAL IS CONVINCED GERMANY WILL WIN BATTLE FOR FRANCE

French Premier Says in Interview Government Will Return To Paris Before Long

By TAKIO INA

By Arrangement With the Asahi

AT GERMAN PROPAGANDA CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN EASTERN FRANCE, August 31.—Premier Pierre Laval of France expressed his firm conviction in Germany's victory when he was recently interviewed by this reporter at the new site of the French Government at an undisclosed place in Eastern France.

"It is a foregone conclusion," said Premier Laval, "that Germany will eventually win the war in France." He confidently added, "It will not be long before we return to Paris."

The great French leader, now much thinner than before apparently due to the heavy stresses of State affairs but, nevertheless, full of vigor, declared that his policy of cooperating with Germany has not undergone any change. Although circumstances have made him unable to attend to State affairs as Premier for the moment, he is still the Premier of the French Government, Mr. Laval declared, adding, "Nor do I intend to resign from my post in the future."

Premier Laval continued:

"The occupation of Paris by American and British forces has dealt a heavy shock to the French people and caused confusion in their mentality. The Frenchmen are, however, a people of coolness and common sense. Leave them as they are for some time and they will regain their coolness and then come to understand the policy of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain.

"It is foolish to think that the fall of Paris means the eventual collapse of Germany and with it, the end of the French Government. I hold it as certain that Germany will, after all, win the war of France, not merely because the German armed forces are preparing new war appliances but in consideration of all other conditions. It will not be long before we go back to Paris."

Light of Hope Unfaded

"The historic news of Paris' fall gave us a sentimental blow, to be sure, but the light of hope in the future has not necessarily faded as yet, for, at the temporary site of the French Government selected at a certain place in East France which I visited a few days ago, all was more quiet than we had expected and hopeful expectation to return to Paris by coming Christmas at the latest was prevailing among the Frenchmen there."

So far, 12 State Ministers and high-ranking officials of the Vichy Government have assembled in Eastern France. They are Premier Laval, Paul Marion, Chief of the Propaganda Department; Count Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador at Large and Liaison Officer with Reich Authorities in Paris; Abel Bonnard, Minister of Education; Jean Bichelonne, Minister for Industrial Production; Marcel Deat, Minister of Labor and Public Welfare; Joseph Darnand, Secretary-General for Maintenance of Public Peace; Minister of Justice Gabolde; Admiral Blehaut, Secretary for the Navy and Colonies; General Eugene Bridoux, Secretary for War; Pierre Charles Rochat, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, and the Agriculture Minister. Pierre Cathala, National Economy & Finance Minister, Raymond Grasset, Public Health and Family Minister and Francois Chassigne, Supplies Minister, are reported to have cast in their lot with the Anglo-American invaders in Paris.

The Vichy Government has thus moved to the new site and under the leadership of Marshal Petain, will remain there, watching the military developments for some time to come.

With regard to the evacuation of Marshal Petain and his suite from Vichy on the morning of August 20, the following episode is reported:

"Marshal Petain was to leave Vichy at seven o'clock in the morning. To protect the great French leader, the Marshal's headquarters, Hotel de Park, was encircled with barbed-wire entanglements by German soldiers. There was a terrific downpour accompanied by roars of thunder.

Seen Off By Diplomats

"The diplomatic corps of various countries were awaiting the Marshal's departure for more than an hour, seated in automobiles lined in front of the entrance to the hotel. At 8:30 a.m., Marshal Petain, accompanied by Mrs. Petain, appeared, clad in civilian clothes.

"Among the diplomats who saw off the Marshal were the Vatican Ambassador and Swiss Minister whom reactionary elements in the Vichy Government had invited to the scene with a view to later giving the world the false impression that Marshal Petain was forced to move by the Germans. On the following day, radio news from a certain neutral country reported, as if the Marshal had been taken away under German custody.

"These reactionary elements had expanded their maneuverings to the French police also, and as a result, all the members except one of the armed police who had protected the Chief of State for the last four years refused to follow the Marshal. Only one policeman accompanied the leader.

"After reaching the new site of the Government, Marshal Petain established his headquarters in a forlorn house within a spacious enclosure. The first storey of the building was for Premier Laval and the second storey with four rooms was for Marshal Petain. The Marshal's living room was intolerably hot but the old leader confined himself there for several days, absorbed in meditation. On August 23, he moved to an old chateau in the vicinity in accordance with the advices given by his attending physician. Since then, the Marshal is said to be absorbed in deep meditation, apparently to think out the future way for his motherland."

Spokesman Emphasizes Firm Stand Of Axis in Achieving Final Victory

Issues Statement on Occasion of Fifth Anniversary of Outbreak of European War; Must Crush Enemies' Will to Fight

In a statement issued on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the European war, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Friday expressed full confidence that final victory will rest with the Axis. Mr. Iguchi also declared that Japan "renews her assurance that no efforts will be spared in her joint task with Germany in devoting her full strength to the total destruction of their common enemies' will and means to fight."

Mr. Iguchi's statement follows:

The European phase of the present world war enters its sixth year today. During the five years of the struggle vast changes have occurred. For our German ally there have been various ups and downs as naturally must be expected by any belligerent in the course of a long war. Today, the developments are rapidly approaching a head and on the battlefields the final decisions are being made in the most intensive fighting since the war began.

Amid the vast changes and developments of the war, there is one major element in Germany that has remained firm and unshaken. It is the people of Germany—their unity, their fighting will, their unflinching devotion to the cause and their confidence in victory. That is the key to victory. Whether in moments of success or failure, that core of German power has remained steadfast and strong. With the increasing intensification of the war, it has grown in strength, always watchful that it is not the local success or setback that counts but the final crowning victory.

Neither the indiscriminate terror bombings of German cities by the Anglo-Americans, the shameful defection of Badoglio, the rupture of relations by Turkey, the cowardly coup of the Rumanian King and Government, vacillating attitude of Bulgaria nor the loss of Paris has touched that core of Germany's will to wage war to a victorious finish—the people and the soldiers who come from the people. Neither Germany nor her staunch allies minimize the swiftly unfolding military developments or the anti-Axis political offensives in the Balkans, but at the same time they are unmistakably sure that these developments will have no decisive influence on the final outcome of the war. Germany, her powerful armed forces and people, still retain the stuff out of which victory is carved.

Supporting the unswerving faith, unity and fighting will of the German nation are ample resources, whether vital raw materials or foodstuffs, to sustain the efficient war industries and hardworking population of the country. Giving maximum effectiveness to these resources are elements in German life against which the Anglo-American enemies cannot expect to compete—the creative genius, inventiveness and marvelous organizing power of the German people. Over and above this powerful and efficient German organization for war stands a vigorous and determined leader, Reichsfuehrer Hitler, who has the unbounded trust and confidence of his people which the abortive plot of July 20 only served to intensify.

Against this Germany which is in full command of all the essential requirements of war, the Anglo-American enemies have nothing to throw except brute force in the form of material in massive quantity and behind-the-back tactics in the form of political intrigues and so-called peace offensives. Germany, fighting as she is for the preservation of her people and for the realization of a well-ordered, peaceful and happy Europe, cannot crumble before such brutish on-slaughts. Rather, the forces hurled by the Anglo-Americans against Germany will, because of their very superficial and exhaustible nature, eventually be crushed by the superior moral fibre, intellect and fighting of the German people.

Five years of war may be a long time, but when the very life of the nation and indeed the destiny of Europe are at stake, they are but a brief moment. The Anglo-American enemies are today, by the momentum of their material weight, seemingly riding with the tide. But fearing, at the same time, that the tide will run out its course the longer the war continues, creating dislocations in their war-making power, they are impatiently seeking a quick decision while the tide is in their favor. There lies the enemies' chief point of vulnerability which they cannot conceal or fortify. The opportunity presents itself to Germany, as it does to Japan, to fight doggedly and relentlessly to overcome the enemy in a gruelling test of endurance until their power to fight reaches the point of exhaustion.

As the war in Europe enters its sixth and what may well be the decisive year, Japan, as united, as determined and as confident of victory as Germany, renews her assurance that no efforts will be spared in her joint task with Germany in devoting her full strength to the total destruction of their common enemies' will and means to fight.

U.S. ANTI-STRIKE MOVE SET

Army Ordered to Take Over International Nickel Company

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—President Roosevelt has ordered the army to take over and operate the International Nickel Company plant and facilities in Huntington, West Virginia, and the action was one of the speediest ever taken by the White House in a wartime labor dispute, according to reports received here.

The Presidential action came only a few hours after the War Labor Board had certified the case to the President. In this connection, Acting-Chairman George Taylor of the War Labor Board said, "The strike of 2,500 employes was in defiance of the Board, and the Government vitally needs the steel alloy and rotating bands that the company produces."

MURPHY GIVEN NEW POST

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—Robert Murphy, political adviser to the Anti-Axis Mediterranean Command, will succeed Ambassador William Phillips as adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Murphy who will establish his headquarters in London will join Eisenhower's staff with the rank of Ambassador.

It is recalled that Phillips was recently recalled to Washington allegedly on personal intervention by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who protested against Phillips' blunt criticisms and revelations of the British policy toward India.

Malik on Way Here

Domei

MANCHULI, September 1.—Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, who is on the way to his post, arrived at Manchuli at 1 p.m. yesterday. He took a short rest there and then resumed his journey on board a train that left here for Harbin at 3 p.m. the same day.

OKABE IS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF ARMY IN NORTH CHINA AREA

Okamura Is Transferred to Important Post, War Ministry Announces

General Naosaburo Okabe has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the North China area succeeding General Yasutsugu Okamura, who has been transferred to an important post, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"The following appointment has been made:

"General Naosaburo Okabe has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the North China area."

General Okabe hails from Hiroshima Prefecture. After graduating from the Army Staff College, he was attached to the Army General Staff. Later he became an instructor of the Army Staff College. He was also a military attache to the Japanese Legation in Poland. Upon return to Japan he was appointed a Unit Commander and an Inspector of the Japanese Artillery Corps.

After holding several important posts such as Staff Officer of a Corps, Chief of Staff of a Corps and the Commander of a Corps on the front as well as Director-General of the Army Technical Headquarters, he was appointed a member of the Supreme War Council. Later he was appointed Principal of the Army Staff College.

At the outset of the outbreak of the China Affair, General Okabe stationed in North China rendered brilliant services. General Okabe's activities under the command of Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi were tremendous on the China front, particularly up to the time of the historic Battle of Hsuchow.

General Okabe has rendered meritorious services not only on the front but also at the home front where as the Principal of the Army Staff College he devoted himself to fostering many young Army officers for "future generals." In addition, his career shows that General Okabe held various important posts such as Staff Officer, Chief-of-Staff and Commander of a Corps on the front line. General Okabe was also a Supreme War Councillor.

Generals Tomoyuki Yamashita, Korechika Anami and Keisuke Fujie are classmates of General Okabe.

General Yasutsugu Okamura, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North China, took part in the grand scale operations on the continent succeeding General Hayao Tada in July, 1941, five months before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the course of more than three years General Okamura distinguished himself in various brilliant operations such as the spring offensive of 1943, the Honan campaign and others on the vast war theaters of North China.

It is fresh in the memory that General Okamura achieved glorious and meritorious services in the present operations in Honan Province, and at the time of the capture of Loyang words of appreciation were graciously granted by the Throne to General Okamura in recognition of his distinguished services.

REBELS JOINING DE GAULLE

Many Leave Algiers for Paris; Vichy Officials Suspended

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—Members of the French Committee of National Liberation have left Algiers to join President General Charles de Gaulle in Paris, according to an Algiers report.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Vichy revealed that all officials of the Vichy Government in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been suspended.

Nelson Reaches Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—Donald Nelson, Director of the U.S. War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative, arrived in Moscow today en route to Chungking to discuss military and economic problems with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, according to a Moscow report.

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Ambassador Yamamoto

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive in audience Kumaichi Yamamoto, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, who is leaving for his post in Thailand, in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Friday. Soon after the audience was over Ambassador Yamamoto was granted an audience by Her Majesty the Empress. Ambassador Yamamoto worshiped at the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary before he retired from the Imperial Palace.

RAIDERS REPULSED IN SOUTHERN AREAS

Koror Island Attacker Downed; Others Raiding Palau Group Get No Result

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 1.—Japanese Forces shot down one enemy plane on the morning of August 30 when over 30 four-engined enemy bombers attacked Koror Island in the Palau Group.

Another formation of about 40 B-24 bombers made an abortive morning raid on Pililu Island in the Palau Group on the same day but all enemy attacks were smashed by Japanese Units stationed there.

Make Widespread Attacks

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 1.—Daily aerial assaults of the anti-Axis air force over the western part of New Guinea Island as well as the Molucca Sea area have been intensified with every enemy counter-offensive shattered by the Japanese Forces on the spot.

For several hours on the morning of August 29 an aggregate total of about 20 small enemy aircraft staged attacks on our position at Kaimana, New Guinea Island.

On the same afternoon, a unit of about 20 small enemy planes directed attacks at Menoekwari in the western part of the same island. At daybreak of August 30 a group of three large enemy planes came attacking Davao on Mindanao Island.

Menado was attacked by four planes of the anti-Axis air force on the night of August 30.

Davao Raiders Flee

Domei

DAVAO, August 31.—In the small hours of the morning on August 29 one large enemy plane penetrated into the skies over Davao and fled after dropping several bombs in its neighborhood. No damage was caused to harbor facilities, but one bomb directly hit a Filipino's house, killing instantly seven occupants and wounding two others.

ABOLITION RECOMMENDED OF U.S. AIRCRAFT BOARD

Production Being Satisfactory, Committee Considers Job Completed, Says Wilson

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—The U.S. Aircraft Production Board recommended its own abolition, Charles E. Wilson, retiring executive of the War Production Board, declared. This Board was formed two years ago to relieve the bottleneck in plane output but now with almost 68,000 planes already built this year and production moving at the rate of 100,000 planes annually, its dismissal seems natural.

Wilson said that the Aircraft Production Board considered its job done and had recommended discontinuation of the Board's functions. Wilson said that the recommendation had been forwarded to Julias A. Krug, Acting Chairman of the Production Board.

Wilson also revealed that aircraft production had been behind schedule and output was only 7,800 instead of 8,200. Wilson asserted, however, that this was nothing to worry about for "we have all the planes we want." He found it necessary to stress that production of the B-29 was nearly up to schedule.

Ryti Becoming Banker

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 31.—Risto Ryti, former Finnish President, will again become president of the Bank of Finland, according to a Helsinki report.

OUR FIGHTERS BLAST 13 OF FOE AIRCRAFT RAIDING WUHAN AREA

Enemy Flees at Stiff Counter-Attacks—Nippon Planes Again Hit Enshih, Suichwan

By S. MATSUO

Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL CONTINENTAL BASE, August 31.—Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down or damaged a total of 13 enemy planes in intercepting 40-odd fighters and bombers of the China-based American air force that attempted to attack the Wuhan area Tuesday afternoon.

As soon as the enemy appeared over that sector, our Fighter Plane Units hopped off from their base and in a severe aerial duel shot down three P-40 fighters and one B-51 and destroyed four P-40's, one P-41 and four B-24's.

Frightened at our vigorous attack, the enemy invaders fled in confusion, dropping bombs blindly.

From this aerial combat, two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

As the report of the appearance of the large enemy air formation was received, our Wild Eagles took off from their base one after another. At 12:15 p.m. on August 28, our fighters contacted the enemy aircraft at an altitude of X thousand meters. Headed by the commanding plane, Japanese fighters engaged in heavy air combat in which they promptly blasted a total of 13 enemy craft one after another in defiance of wild counter-attack, put up by the enemy fighters which were escorting their bombers.

Enshih, Suichwan Attacked

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL ADVANCE BASE, August 31.—Japanese Bomber Units in China again successfully carried out night attacks on Enshih and Suichwan airfields yesterday.

The Unit which assaulted Enshih in defiance of unfavorable weather, set ablaze five small enemy machines and heavily damaged two others of the same size. Simultaneously, two enemy trucks were crippled and six places were set ablaze.

The other Bomber Unit which made Suichwan its target, caused fires to start at two places. After having completed their mission, all the Japanese planes safely returned to the base.

Three P-51's Downed

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 31.—In an aerial duel with six enemy P-51's over a point some 30 kilometers north of Changsha, Japanese Fighter Units downed three enemy machines (one unconfirmed) yesterday afternoon.

Our Fighter Units took to the air yesterday on a specific mission of reconnoitering the newly occupied areas. Detecting six P-51's over a point, 30 kilometers north of Changsha, Special Sergeant-Major Kogo dived, directing a barrage of fire from the rear at an enemy machine which immediately plunged to the ground, emitting a streak of fire. Giving hot chase to another fleeing enemy plane, he brought it down.

Captain Saito also downed one enemy machine, bringing the total of enemy craft downed to three. All the Japanese planes returned safely to the base.

Lishui Occupied

By O. BESSHO and A. ASANO

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHEKIANG ADVANCE BASE, August 31.—Crack Units of the Japanese Forces occupied the walled town of Lishui at 0.30 a.m. on August 27, after having completely shattered the obstinate resistance of the enemy 32nd Group Army and the newly-organized 21st Division under the command of the 88th Army, which had desperately defended the town.

The Japanese who moved in action from their advance base east of Chekiang, on August 21, divided themselves in two groups and from right and left, crossed the precipitous mountains in the south of Kinhwa. Further advancing toward Lishui, in defiance of sweltering heat and torrential rain, while repulsing Chungking troops on their way, the left wing of the Japanese Forces finally entered the walled town on August 27.

Rumanians in Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, August 31.—A Rumanian mission for conducting armistice negotiations with the Soviet Government arrived here this morning.

BIG LOSSES DEALT CHUNGKING FORCES

4,196 Bodies Are Abandoned by Enemy in Half Month on Nu River Front Alone

By H. INO
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, August 30.—The Imperial Japanese Forces in North Burma and the Nu River area have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy by clever bleeding-white tactics. During about half a month from August 1, the enemy abandoned 4,196 bodies in the Nu River area alone.

The military crisis the Chungking army is now facing as a result of tremendous losses suffered on the continent and on the Burma front is discernible from the fact that the United States has recently urgently dispatched Donald Nelson, Director of the Office of War Production, and Major-General Patrick Hurley to Chungking in order to investigate into Chungking's difficult situation. On top of this, a conflict between the Chungking army and the Anglo-American forces is reportedly becoming daily aggravated, thereby increasing confusion in the enemy camp. As a matter of fact, on the occasion of invading Myitkyina, General Hu Su, vice-commander of the newly-organized First Army and concurrently commander of the 30th division, acted as a cat's-paw of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell and paid considerable sacrifices. Despite this fact, Hu was reprimanded by Stilwell as being incapable and was forced to return to Ledo on August 2. This incident has caused Chungking officers and men to entertain great antagonism against Stilwell. Meanwhile, it is also reported that a clash recently broke out between the Chungking and British army units on the Burma-China border, resulting in 80 Chinese dead and 61 wounded. Thus the internal conflict in the anti-Axis camp is becoming ever serious.

DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM STRESSED TO RUMANIANS

Leader of Iron Guard Raps Treason Committed by King and His Clique

Domei

RUMANIAN BORDER, August 31.—Horia Sima, leader of the Iron Guard, addressed an appeal to the Rumanian armed forces, branding in sharp words the treason committed by King Michael and his adherents.

"The war has not yet been decided since Germany is deploying all her strength in order to gain victory," he stated, "and the German nation's determination to gain victory is unshakable.

"All the boasting words with which the traitors attempted to justify their crime," he stated "are nothing but a facade behind which Jewish Freemasonry is hiding its hatred against the Rumanian people. There would be no justification neither for the Rumanian officers nor for the Rumanian soldiers if they would follow the orders of the traitor government, since the treason means death of the Rumanian people.

"It is the task of the Rumanian army to protect the country against Bolshevism and to fight for the future existence of Rumania. All sacrifices of the Rumanian people would be in vain if Rumania at the present moment did not gather all her strength in order to restore the interior balance of the country. Every Rumanian officer, every Rumanian soldier should, therefore, do all he can in order to smash the traitor government. There is only one word of command for the Rumanian army, that is, to defend Rumania against Bolshevism."

GERMAN FORCES RESIST ATTACKS IN PESARO AREA

Enemy Enters Southeastern Part of City But Driven Out Again Immediately

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—German troops in the Pesaro region withstood strong enemy pressure during the past 24 hours in the fighting on the Adriatic coastal sector of the Italian Front, according to frontline reports.

Anti-Axis forces in this sector attacked in division strength supported by warships which shelled German positions sometimes swelling to drumfire pitch. They entered the southeastern part of the city of Pesaro, but were driven out again in immediate German counterattacks.

According to statements made by Polish prisoners captured in the Adriatic sector, not less than one-third of the total attacking tanks were destroyed by the Germans from July 15 through August 15.

Reich 'Eggshell Ship' Built All in Concrete Shown in Photograph

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—A photo showing the new German "eggshell ship" built of concrete with a displacement of 1,000 tons is published by the Voelkischer Beobachter. These vessels which can be built by unskilled laborers are constructed upside down. It is also launched upside down and the hull turns right side up when in the water. The smoothening of the hull is done by electric grinders. The paper also carried a photo depicting the multi-purpose plane "Me 210". Its great speed and powerful armament guarantee successful operations under difficult conditions.

REBELS' ACTIVITIES IN RUMANIA BARED

Swedish Papers Make Revealing Comments on Events Leading Up to Treachery

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The activities of the rebel element in Rumania and the facts leading to today's developments have called forth many comments from the Swedish press.

The Svenska Dagbladet published a report from Ankara to the effect that a tendency toward a disturbance in Rumania began several months ago when Duke Stillbei and Vicinou, statesmen, went to Turkey to study the possibilities for peace in the interests of the anti-Government element in Rumania, but that this first attempt at a revolt failed. The reason for the failure was reported by the paper as having been due to the strong opposition of Marshal Ion Antonescu, former Premier of Rumania, to the abrogation of the alliance treaty with Germany and to the uneasiness of the people that in the event of breaking up with Germany, another Italian tragedy might take place. But the greatest cause, the paper stressed, for the failure was the anti-Soviet attitude of the majority of Rumanian statesmen, which attitude, however, began to change since the Molotov statement issued in April.

The Morgen Tidningen published a report from Istanbul concerning the arrest of Marshal Antonescu as told by British Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon de Chastelen, who entered Rumania secretly by air in February on a certain mission and who later escaped to Turkey. The story told by the lieutenant-colonel is, in effect, as follows:

"Marshal Antonescu made every effort to persuade the King to continue the war against the Soviet Union but the King declared that since February he had been inclined to negotiate with the anti-Axis side. When the Marshal tried further to oppose the King, the Royal Guards were called in and the Marshal handed over to them. Other cabinet ministers were also called to the Palace and promptly arrested. About this time, Lieutenant-Colonel de Chastelen who had been imprisoned together with other British officers, was released whereupon he went to Turkey."

An article in the Sunday Times was reprinted by the Svenska Dagbladet as follows: "It was just after the capitulation of Italy that King Michael first had an opportunity to break with the Axis, according to former Rumanian Minister to London Cziria. The King dispatched a secret agent to the anti-Axis camp to ask whether it would be better for the King and a few Rumanian statesmen to leave the country. The secret agent consulted the leader of one anti-Axis nation and several refugee statesmen and returned with the message that it was desirable that the King remain in Rumania until the time was 'ripe.'

"The situation became particularly pressing when ex-President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia visited Moscow last winter. Benes, on behalf of certain Rumanian stateman, discussed the Rumanian question with the Soviet Government, but the sudden coup d'etat in Rumania took the anti-Axis by surprise as it had been agreed that information would be given previous to any action."

The Dagens Nyheter reported that the Rumanian mission now at Teheran is for the purpose of negotiating with various anti-Axis countries, and also in preparation for the proposal of a formal agreement by the Soviet Union which is expected to be made shortly.

Elevate Legations

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—The Foreign Department of the Chungking regime, according to a Chungking dispatch, announced on August 31 that Chungking and Peru had elevated to the status of embassies the legations they had been maintaining in each other's country.

GERMANS STOP FOE NEAR GISORS FRONT

Anglo-American Forces Advancing Along Amiens-Beauvais-Loan-Reims Line

Domei

BERLIN, August 31.—The enemy forces advancing fan-wise north, northwest and northeast of Paris yesterday formed a wide arc which includes Amiens and north Beauvais, Laon and Reims to the northeast and the upper Marne.

Anglo-American attacks were focussed on the Seine, Oise-Aisne sector and the area around Vesle. Enemy forces on the Seine forced their way through to both sides of Les Andelys and penetrated the German lines along the Vernon-Gisors road. Just north of Gisors the advance was checked by counter-attacks which, however, did not prevent a deep penetration by the Canadian 1st army past Beauvais to the outskirts of Amiens, 70 miles northeast of Rouen where severe fighting is now in progress.

Focal point of the fighting, however, was in the areas northeast of Paris on the Soissons—Reims—Chalons line. Heaviest pressure was exerted against Laon northeast of Soissons. The Americans advanced beyond the town in a northerly and northeasterly direction.

Grim fighting also flared up in the immediate south where the enemy forces launched a three-pronged offensive. The first enemy wedge penetrated beyond Reims to the north and northeast. Striking from Chalons, the second wedge thrust northeastward while the third wedge beginning at Vitry-le-Francois drove southeastward on the Marne Canal. Heavy battles are in progress on the entire front and for each kilometer of ground the enemy is paying a tremendous price.

The evacuation of the city of Reims by German troops, it is reported, was carried out calmly and orderly. There were no anti-German demonstrations among the population who, fearing anti-Axis air or artillery bombardments, preferred to remain in their huge subterranean wine cellars. One American tank spearhead tried to block the German movements, but German Tigers went to the fore and cleared the road. The enemy obviously had intended to cut off the entire German garrison at Reims by a quick thrust from the northwest. While the American plan failed, German troops retreated in full force.

Meanwhile in southern France, the principal fighting between the German army, slowly withdrawing along the Rhone in a northerly direction, and American forces, attempting outflanking movements, occurred mostly in the Valence sector.

To the northeast of Valence the enemy troops have not succeeded in gaining access into the Rhone Valley from the Isere Valley. Neither could they prevent Field-Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz's army south of Valence from crossing the Drome.

In Brittany, minor pressure was exerted against Brest and Lorient but all enemy thrusts in both sectors proved fruitless. The German military spokesman attributed the inactivity of the enemy forces around Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire to the bitter lesson they had learned from the stubborn resistance of the German garrison at St. Malo.

Premier Exhorts Serbs

Domei

BELGRADE, August 31.—The Belgrade press published an order of the day issued by Premier Colonel-General Midan Neditch to all commanders of the Serbian national defense formations, which says: "In these fateful days, the hardest ones ever experienced by the Serb people, I exhort all Serbs to live in brotherly concord. All of us must work for the welfare of the country and if necessary give our lives for it. Long live the Serb people."

Reich Diplomats Stranded

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 31.—The German diplomats stationed in Turkey may have to make a delay in departing for home as a consequence of the suspension of all traffic across the frontiers of Turkey and Bulgaria which has resulted from the action of the two countries on August 31 in closing the boundaries between them.

New Iraqi Cabinet Set

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Iraqi Premier Hamdi Ali Pachachi whose cabinet resigned en bloc yesterday was commanded to form a new cabinet and completed his task during the same day.

Bagrianoff Sees Soviet

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Ivan Bagrianoff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, conferred with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires to Sofia, this afternoon, according to a dispatch from the Bulgarian capital.

Manchou Emperor Grants Message Encouraging Prime Minister Chang

Domei

HSINKING, August 31.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo was pleased to receive in audience Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui and Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Beard of the Manchoukuo State Council, at 11 a.m. today and to grant them gracious words of encouragement to leave nothing undone for the prosecution of the present war.

The Imperial Message follows:

"The war situation is becoming increasingly grave. At this juncture, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has graciously urged His subjects to replenish the nation's fighting potentialities, both material and spiritual.

"With a full understanding of the fact that the rise or otherwise of Japan means also the rise or otherwise of Manchoukuo, the people of Manchoukuo should avail themselves of every and all means to prosecute the war, thereby to meet the expectations of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

Imperial Messenger Sent

Simultaneously, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously dispatched an Imperial Messenger to the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army to grant a large sum of money from the Privy Purse for the production of front-line service aircraft of the Japanese Army and Navy.

In this connection, War Minister Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai respectfully issued the following statement:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has been gracious enough to grant a large sum of money to the Imperial Fighting Forces through the Commander of the Kwantung Army and to command to use it for the manufacture of airplanes for front-line services.

"We are overwhelmed by the gracious solicitude evinced by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo for the Imperial Japanese Forces. In humble obedience to the Imperial command, the Army and Navy have determined their principles in such a manner as to follow His Imperial Majesty's gracious concern, and also expressed their profound gratitude to His Imperial Majesty.

"The Army and Navy, united as one, are firmly determined to display their real strength and overcome the present crisis, thereby to meet the gracious Imperial expectations."

Press Comments

Saturday, September 1

LESSONS FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR

ASAHI—With the fall of Paris, the Western Front has begun to shift to the fields of the decisive battles of the previous Great War. On the Eastern Front too the spearhead of the Soviet forces is closing in upon the borders of East Prussia and Silesia. The betrayal by small Balkan countries perhaps need not be given undue importance at this time, but the European War is now bound to develop into both offensive and defensive battles for the homeland of Germany.

The present stage of the European War may be called the period of the final decisive battle on which the whole fortunes of Germany are staked. Needless to say that the advances and retreats of our ally on the fighting fronts and her action behind the guns now are the objects of the greatest concern to us. Especially in the unprecedented developments of the last five years of the European War, there are hidden many lessons of living history. It is the country taking in and utilizing these lessons which will be the victor in war.

Britain through her defeat at Dunkirk learned from Germany the totalitarian concept of war. The Soviet Union in the midst of a fierce ordeal, in which the country lost half of European Russia, made the strategies and tactics of the German Wehrmacht her own. The United States utilized the blow at Pearl Harbor to form the present Pacific task force fighting.

The Soviet Union as well as the Anglo-American Powers are today conducting their general offensive against Germany with the employment of what they have learned from Germany. Moreover, from the German forces' concept of totalitarian warfare, the enemy again has learned precious lessons. In the modern warfare of today, victory or defeat cannot be decided by the armed strength on the battlefield alone: it is common knowledge that economic warfare through wartime mobilization of the total industrial powers at home is equally indispensable. The Soviets' "uninterrupted flow of supply materials to the fronts," and the Anglo-American's attempt to secure the key to victory through superiority in the production field, these also are but a utilization of what these countries have learned from the theories of the German forces.

Still another thing which the present Great War has taught us is this: when a war enters its final stage and ultimate victory or defeat is about to be decided, it is chiefly the political guidance of the leaders and the spiritual strength of the people which determine the victor and the vanquished. The tragic example of France who lost her fighting will when she lost a portion of her territory, and in contrast the Soviet Union, after losing the greater part of European Russia, a great deal of her basic raw materials and industries, and several million human lives in addition, and yet know nothing of defeat; these are things which must not be overlooked. Probably the most instructive of all the lessons of the present Great War are the defeat of France and the recovery of the Soviet Union.

Up to now Germany had far exceeded the enemy countries in strategies and tactics, in the theory of warfare, and in her political and organizing strength as a National-Socialist country. Therefore, though Germany today is fighting one bitter battle after another, we firmly believe that through the valiant fighting of her troops, the fierceness of her fighting will and the united, national consciousness of her people, she will succeed in halting the armies of her foes. The enemy has already once withstood the test of survival or doom. Germany, too, is equal to no less. Of this we are absolutely confident.

THE EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION

MAINICHI—That the situation developing on the various European war fronts is disadvantageous to Germany is what the Germans themselves bluntly recognize. However, the German authorities have every confidence in their eventually retrieving the situation, and as long as the fighting spirit of the German troops is as high as it is today, there is certainly to be a change in the near future.

There are some who think that Paris capitulated, or that the German forces eventually lost their hold over Paris, but such a view is incorrect. The German forces have always respected the status of Paris, which was declared an open city in June 1941, and had there been no guerilla fighting on the part of some French people the Germans would simply have quit Paris. The evacuation of Rome serves as an example.

In the same way that the capture of Paris by the German troops did not forbode the outcome of the war neither has their loss of it any symptomatic meaning. Rather, the abandoning of Paris is an advantage to the German forces. Leaving the provisioning and the maintenance of peace and order in this large city to the invading forces, the German forces found it more important to prepare for a decisive battle on important strategic lines. And that is precisely what they have done.

In short, the fighting on the Western Front has at last entered into its decisive stage. This means that the real fighting is to start now. Also the Balkan front, which is an extension of the Eastern Front, has entered into its decisive stage. Dark clouds had long been hovering over that area. Now these countries wish to change sides but seemingly cannot do so at one stroke because of the existing delicate atmosphere. However, in a great war like the present, local aspects change kaleidoscopically in accordance with the changing war situation. What is important is to get an outlook of the situation and not lose oneself in the world of idle rumors.

65,000 SHIPS BUILT IN U.S.

Include All Types Constructed During Past Five Years

Domei

LISBON, August 30.—James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, reported today that the United States has built 65,000 vessels of all types in the last five years, according to a Washington dispatch.

He said the fleet represents 9,000,000 tons of naval shipping of which approximately 36 per cent is made up of warships, 22 per cent of landing craft and the remainder of auxiliaries and naval vessels of other types.

The warship category includes approximately 1,150 fighting craft of all types, Forrestal said, adding that the fighting power has been trebled. Just before the war started, he stated the number of fighting ships in the American fleet was 383.

REICH NATION SET FOR VICTORY DRIVE

Government, Military Authorities Voice Full Confidence In War's Outcome

Domei

BERLIN, August 30.—Expressing full confidence in the outcome of the war, the German Government and military authorities, today, through the D.N.B. news agency, declared in a statement that the German people have revealed their determination to triumph by mobilizing effectively all the resources of labor and munitions at their disposal.

The statement follows:

At the threshold of the sixth year of the world war the armed conflicts and clashes of thoughts and ideas among the various nations have reached the height of intensity. The opposing armies have hoisted a signal of decisive battle.

The anti-Axis forces have assumed the offensive on three fronts, the east, west, and south, and the strength the enemy is throwing into the struggle is truly colossal.

On the other hand, the German people have manifested their determination to triumph by achieving a mobilization, most enthusiastic and thoroughgoing, of all the resources of labor and munitions they have at their command.

It is a fact that the German forces have incurred serious defeats on various fronts, but if one studies the trend of events calmly, one is sure to see that compared with the situation five years ago the German people alone are in control of their own national frontiers, and they are holding approximately 100,000 square kilometers of outpost territory and have at their command the populations of Poland, the three Baltic States, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium and a portion of the population of France. In addition there are Finland, Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia, and the major part of Italy, which continue to exist as potential resources of fighting power available to the German forces. The combined population of these territories reaches more than 100,000,000.

These considerations point to the fact that the fighting strength of the German forces still is two times as great as it was at the time of the outbreak of hostilities. There are other factors of importance to those who wish to judge the present state of the war situation. And, needless to say, the enemy does not understand their historical meaning. What, then, are these other factors?

The anti-Axis forces, intoxicated by the immediate advantages gained by them, would like to look at the German people as they look at the various degenerated democratic countries.

However, the German people under National Socialism are on the point of commencing hostilities with a fresh vital force of a revolutionary character. The issue of the war has yet to be decided.

The anti-Axis forces, by expending all their energies, are barely able to maintain the position of taking the initiative in the war situation.

But there remains the fact that the intelligent people in neutral countries are impressed by the formidable strength possessed by the German people.

In the territories forming the outposts of the German mainland German forces are being mustered. Newly-organized crack divisions in endless streams are hurrying to various fronts. The various new weapons which have been devised by the Germans have just begun to be employed.

The war which is going to enter its sixth year has reached a stage where the dominating question is whether the German forces will be successful in arresting and holding along a specified front the anti-Axis forces which have assumed the offensive.

One thing is certain. It is that the new crack land strength and air divisions of the German forces and the new secret weapons possessed by them will strike the anti-Axis forces heavy blows, thereby proving that the war will not be over in September or October this year.

Under any circumstances the anti-Axis forces cannot carry the battle into the German mainland or Central Europe. The tide of the war is sure to turn favorably to the German forces.

If the anti-Axis forces are fatigued and exhausted by a long-term fight in Europe, their war against Japan is bound to become a further protracted affair.

There is no doubt that this turn of the war situation will produce in the anti-Axis camp political events which would prove a serious hindrance to the execution of the strategic plans of the anti-Axis forces.

From the time of the commencement of hostilities both the Japanese and German peoples have been fully aware that this is a war on the outcome of which the rise or fall of the races to which they belong depends.

Germans Still Fighting Fiercely Everywhere, Says Hanson Baldwin

Domei

GENEVA, August 31.—No German army broke down on any front, declares Hanson Baldwin, American military commentator, writing in the New York Times in a review of the military situation of Germany. He adds that the Germans are still fighting with the greatest stubbornness and were offering strong resistance everywhere. The Germans in France are not yet annihilated and the anti-Axis are still faced with big tasks. Moreover, on the Eastern Front powerful German formations are still fighting and the existence of the Luftwaffe is also of considerable importance, states the commentator.

BYRNES SAID QUITTING

Republican Senator Says Nelson Will Head OWM After Return

Domei

LISBON, August 29.—While deep signs of consternation had been observable among the leaders of various American wartime organs since the resignation of Charles E Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the Office of War Production, Homer Ferguson, a Republican Senator, today declared as follows, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

"Information from reliable sources indicates that James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, would shortly resign his post, and he would be succeeded by Donald Nelson, the present Director of the Office of War Production. This shift is expected to take place after the return home of Nelson who has gone to Chungking as Roosevelt's special envoy, while Byrnes will reportedly retire from public life, without taking up any important governmental post."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 31

Retaliation fire on London was continued day and night.

To the north of Paris, the enemy following sharp on the heels of our detachments, was brought to standstill. Counter-attacks are being launched against enemy assault columns driving northward from the Beauvais area.

In the Laon-Rheims area, our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with enemy tank forces which succeeded in gaining further ground to the northeast and north.

In the Rhone Valley, enemy pressure intensified particularly on Valence but all attacks there were smashed.

In Italy, the enemy again launched a big attack on the Adriatic coast on a broad front. With a great array of battleplanes, artillery and tanks and with the support of naval forces, he succeeded in achieving local dents at Urbine and Pesaro. Enemy attack groups which had broken into our lines were smashed in achieving local dents at Urbine and Pesaro. Enemy attack groups which had broken into our lines were smashed in counter-attacks, while to the southwest of Pesaro, embittered fighting is going on at two penetration points.

In Rumania, enemy pressure increased in the direction of Ploesti. On the southeastern border of Transylvania, renewed fierce Soviet attacks were smashed.

In the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front major operations occurred yesterday northeast of Warsaw, where the break-through to the city attempted by the Soviets was foiled again.

U.S. bombers, making use of the weather which was unfavorable for the defense, carried out terror raids on Bremen and Kiel. Other attacks by enemy bombers were directed against some places in Hungary. British aircraft last night bombed the Rhine-Main district.

In the Channel, off northern France and in the Indian Ocean, U-boats sank six enemy ships totaling 36,000 tons, one destroyer, one patrol vessel and shot down one enemy aircraft.

This is the reason why the will to fight of the two nations is so strong and their morale extremely high.

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BRITISH SURRENDER ON POLISH QUESTION

Biggest Diplomatic Defeat Suffered by Churchill Government in Five Years

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, August 31.—The latest news from London that the Polish exile regime there has accepted the proposals offered by its Premier, Stanislav Mikolajczyk, after his return from Moscow means that not only has the British Government surrendered to Moscow in the Polish question but the Poles in London have also surrendered to Moscow and the Polish refugee government has de facto ceased to exist.

In a memorandum issued by the Polish Cabinet in London, it was announced that Mikolajczyk's scheme of fusing the Polish Cabinet with that established by the Soviets at Lublin had been approved unanimously. It was added in the memorandum that the hope was being cherished that some members of the Polish Cabinet in London would be included in the Soviet-sponsored Polish government in Lublin.

In time some of the members of the Polish regime in London may join the Soviet Poles in Lublin and sneak away from the British capital but the Federal Polish Government as such will be disbanded.

This is the biggest diplomatic defeat of the Churchill Cabinet during the past five years, especially in view of the fact that Tito has also been able to rid himself of his rival Mikhailovitch.

To sum up the situation, the British Government has now surrendered the whole of northeastern, southeastern and eastern Europe to Soviet Russia.

Poles Refused Help

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 31.—The Soviets have refused to supply the Polish "underground" forces with food and arms and have even refused to place airdromes at the disposal of the British and Americans on Polish territory, it was disclosed by a Moscow report received here.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk

Domei

MILAN, August 31.—The anti-Axis cruiser mentioned in the German official war communique of August 28 as heavily damaged by an Italian stormboat with a crew of two has now been officially reported sunk in southern French waters.

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Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjong-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaja, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu [illegible]
The Philippines
Manila.
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N. CHINA RESOLVED TO FULFILL DUTIES

Wang Keh-min Also Voices People's Determination to Bolster Ties With Japan

Domei

PEKING, August 30.—"We are firmly determined to perform our assigned duties to the fullest extent and bolster the cooperation between Japan and China," declared Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, this morning, in a press interview with Japanese correspondents at the Waichaotalou.

Further reiterating North China's specific mission as well as dealing with various issues now confronting North China, Mr. Wang said:

"With the war situation having assumed serious proportions, North China's mission has become more imminent. We are firmly resolved to perform our assigned duties and strengthen the cooperation between Japan and China.

"As to foodstuff production, the collection of foodstuffs for the first half of this year has been completed satisfactorily and in the near future, the purchase of cereals will be also undertaken. In order to solve the foodstuff problem which, undoubtedly, is closely related with the people's livelihood, every possible organ will be mobilized.

"The mobilization of manpower for industry has not been conducted successfully due to the increased demand for men for farm work, but in the latter half of this year we hope that we will be able to mobilize more manpower in cooperation with local government offices.

"With the ties binding the North China Political Affairs Commission and the Hsinminhui tightened, the policy of the central government has permeated throughout North China thanks to the efforts exerted in this connection by the Hsinminhui in guiding the people."

F.I.C. POPULACE REMAIN CALM AT FALL OF PARIS

Decoux Exhorts Legionnaires Feting Founding Anniversary of French Legion

Domei

SAIGON, August 30.—The people of French Indo-China remain calm and collected in the face of reports of the fall of Paris. Instead, since today marked the fourth anniversary of the French Legion which was established under the Vichy Government, the occasion was solemnly celebrated throughout the country.

During the celebration this morning, Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux delivered an address to approximately 1,000 Legionnaires gathered in front of the City Hall here and stressed that they should continue to fulfil their duties. No matter what develops, Mr. Decoux pointed out, in order to maintain the prosperity of France, French Indo-China must avoid internal disruption and tide over the present situation with a spirit of harmony and cooperation.

This statement is interpreted as a virtual condemnation of the treachery committed by General Charles de Gaulle. Governor-General Decoux also declared that the nation must not count upon outside help but must help themselves and added that French Indo-China must offer a further strengthened contribution for the welfare of their homeland.

PRESS ADVISERS SELECTED

Japan Is Represented by Mizuno, Tokutomi and Mitsunaga

The Greater East Asia Press Association, which was organized last autumn, has been exerting its efforts toward the achievement of thought unity of Greater East Asiatic peoples through some 150 newspapers under its jurisdiction.

The Association recently chose advisers from Japan, Manchoukuo, the Philippines and Burma. From the Japanese side, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, former president of the Koa Sohonbu or the Asia Development Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Iichiro Tokutomi and Hoshiro Mitsunaga, both journalists, have been named advisers. Manchoukuo advisers are Yung Hou, president of the Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Association, and a State Councilor, while the Philippines will be represented by Pedro Aunaldo, journalist, and a State Councilor. The Mayor of Rangoon will be Burma's adviser.

Taiwan Raiders Repulsed

Coming from a China base a formation of 10-odd anti-Axis planes including B-24's and B-25's attempted to attack Taiwan at about 10 p.m. on August 31. Furiously counterattacking the enemy, Japanese defense units shot down four raiders (two probables) and succeeded in repulsing the rest. Slight damage was caused to the ground facilities.

German Cultural Development Is Outlined by Writer in Essay

Editor's Note: This is the fourth instalment of Mrs. Seiko Shinohara's prize-winning essay "Japan-German Cooperation in the War Against America and Britain" which was submitted in the essay contest sponsored by the Nippon-German Cultural Society and supported by the Board of Information and other organizations interested in the promotion of closer relations between Nippon and the Reich.

As far back as the early period of the Renaissance, Nikolaus Kuthanse, upholder of the traditions of the German school of mysticism, from such a point of view, concluded that the universe was in a phase of endless creation and introduced a mathematical formula whose object was to inquire into this movement on the basis of faith in the capacities of the reasoning power of man who has in him the qualities of God. The students of natural science in Italy during the period of the Renaissance adopted Kuthanse's method, and it is possible to argue that aided by this method they were able for the first time to destroy the view of the universe of the ancient ages which reminds one of the Divine Comedy, and to pave the way for the growth of the view of the universe that reminds one of the work of Copernicus.

This is a consideration that will help one to form an idea of the importance of the role played by the German spirit in the modern evolution of natural science. This characteristic of German natural science, it may be argued, came to fruition in the Monadology of Leibnitz and in the Morphology of Goethe. Even in natural science the subject, which is power according to Leibnitz and idea according to Goethe, is constantly kept in mind and the tendency is to regard as creative evolution the growth of the subject as an individual.

Just consider: Is it possible for men who have a lively sense of life and who, instead of looking at nature as a thing to be exploited and conquered, are ready to listen to it, are humble enough to live by it, to consider it as governed by the rule of cause and effect? Life arose at the extremity of the immeasurable history of the universe and as it grew through a countless number of years it began to get a seeing eye and a hearing ear. Who could consider this manifestation of the exquisiteness of the universe as a result of the working of the rule of cause and effect, a result which has nothing to do with life, the subject?

The theory of cause and effect is an abstraction one gets when one takes out the subject and projects it on the screen of objective cognition. This reminds us of the position of those who hold that the Monadology of Leibnitz will become the dynamics of Newton if the subjectivity is taken from it.

This does not mean that nature itself is mechanical and a relation of cause and effect It means, as was pointed out by Leonardo da Vinci, that when one says that nature is a certitude he means that what is a certitude is nature. Considering the matter in this way, one is bound to arrive at the conclusion that it is possible to connect all phenomena with the subject and regard them as the result of the growth and evolution of the subject. Growth is creative evolution, and in it creation takes place every moment. It means that all phenomena are under the influence of divine inspiration. Speaking from the standpoint of the subject, it means that they grow constantly, guided by divine inspiration. Thus it is possible for science to exist as an objective and rational system.

If the Monadology of Leibnitz did not distinguish the earth, the stone, the grass, the trees, the animal and the soul of man, it is not because it considered soul as matter but because this enabled him to cover all branches of science, including natural science by methods like those of spiritual science. There is no doubt that when he was developing his theory, he was feeling in himself the exquisiteness of the universe in which nothing is isolated, whether it be a stone or a leaf of grass.

Where the Germans cannot help keeping what looks like an objective principle to the people in West Europe within the subject instead of leaving it outside, we seem to see in full play their actual subjective feeling of truth. So it seems to us that it is impossible to argue that it is in antithesis with the objective theory. If there were a tendency to regard it as opposed to an objective theory it was because it looked as though as an objective factor it had been pent up in the depths of the subject, an effect produced by strong faith in the prospect of a Christian harmony of mind.

It will be easy to see that the German spirit which values life and the subjective sentiment of truth had an important meaning in relation to the growth of the material civilization of Western Europe based on the philosophy of enlightenment which would regulate even spiritual science by methods followed in the study of natural science. Subsequently, it became a light to guide a new era of culture.

The civilization of Western Europe looks even at man from outside, breaks him down into relations and functions. There is something in it that will not prevent it from turning man and society into a bundle of sentiments and laws of cause and effect. It is but natural that Rousseau, with his gospel of the sentiment of life, should have arisen. He stressed the importance of a concrete individual as a creator. In his day the civilization of Western Europe, based on the principle of objectivism, had already received its final verdict.

Since the latter half of the 18th century Europe has been in a phase dominated by a subjective culture, that is a culture based on life, with the German spirit in the van of this new cultural movement. The cultural meaning of Rousseau was rightly appraised only in Germany, especially after the time of the Romanticists, and developed there. There never was a time when it was prized in Western Europe. The 18th century, moreover, saw the British and French civilizations dethroned as leaders in the development of European culture.

The meaning of the subjective character of the German spirit is not restricted to the reconstruction of an individual as a subject. This characteristic of the German spirit is seen at work in the evolution of an actual social body with a guarantee of the development of a real culture based on life through the establishment of a new principle of culture resting on so-called totalitarianism.

Needless to say, individualism has not the same content in Germany as in Western Europe. If the individual of Western Europe is like an atom, the individual of Germany is like a monad. An individual is a subjective personality able to control his inner self. Individualism should be called the principle of personality standing for the self-regulation of a personality, which is a qualitative individualism. We have the self-regulation of a personality where direction is given to the spirit inwardly and consciously by faith in one God. We find freedom in the free play of this spirit of self-regulation, that is, in a striving for the freedom of the spirit of self-regulation.

Here parallel relations with other individuals, equalities, and inequalities dwindle into considerations of secondary importance. Freedom is not a demand for a horizontal extension of the sphere of control. It is a freedom, directive and creative, a freedom to which the individual can be devoted.

According to the German principle of personality freedom does not conflict with the idea of a whole. An inquiry into what is manifest in the thoughts of the German mystics and in Luther's conception of the church, will show that the guiding principle of the organization of groups among the various European races has its original form in their general ideas of the church. The so-called invisible church should signify a condition under which individuals in observance of the will of God devote themselves to strive ahead along lines of self-regulation. In other words, they should forge ahead toward the pursuit of their "callings from heaven." When looked at from outside the individuals, it signifies the activity of the whole body to which they belong and those activities are controlled and turned in the direction of realizing the will of God. Here is the original form of the German principle of totalitarianism.

In a word, it stands for a completely personalized corporal labor body. We see a revival of this idea in the theory of society as an organic body which arose after the time of the Romanticists, that is in the principle of a corporate body. By the organic body is not meant one in a biological sense. It is in essence idealistic and objective.

According to Friedrich von Schelling, protagonist of the theory of the society of the Romanticists, it is an expression given to an idea of culture based on the conscious cooperation of individuals. It does not mean material happiness or equality It has much in common with Luther's conception of the church in that it stresses the value of the life of an individual devoting himself to service in the realization of the idea of the organic body to which he belongs. This is a natural development of the German principle of personality.

(To Be Continued)

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ANTI-OPIUM DRIVE IN CHINA IS HAILED

Move to End Evil Habit Introduced by Britishers Will Succeed, Shonan Chinese Say

Domei

SHONAN, August 30.—The vigorous drive now being undertaken by the National Government of China to eradicate once and for all the opium smoking evil in New China is hailed by competent Chinese quarters here as a step in the right direction. Voicing confidence that the drive will meet with ultimate success, these quarters emphasized that the establishment of numerous anti-opium medical stations will no doubt be instrumental in exterminating and preventing opium smoking thereby bringing about a healthier, stronger and happier Chinese nation.

These quarters recalled that this vicious habit, which Chinese authorities tried to curb as far back as the 18th century, was encouraged and made to develop through illegal British exports of this deadly drug to China. They added that this led to the notorious Opium War between Great Britain and China on account of the seizure and destruction of opium which had been declared contraband by the laws of China and subject to confiscation.

Further, the attitude of the British Government here in regard to opium smoking was recalled. These quarters pointed out that when a section of the local Chinese community attempted to suppress this evil by establishing an anti-opium clinic, every stumbling-block was placed by the British authorities who finally saw to it that the clinic was closed down after only a few years of existence.

Clear evidence that the British never sincerely tried to discourage opium smoking in former Singapore, these quarters emphasized, can be found by studying the budget figures of the British government here during the years preceding the War of Greater East Asia which recorded a steady increase in revenue from opium every year.

In conclusion, these quarters expressed gratification over the fact that the National Government of China is now free from British domination and able to pursue the anti-opium campaign vigorously and successfully until all China is freed from this evil which has in many decades past steadily sapped the mind and strength of the Chinese nation.

Cable Briefs

U.S. CLOTHING SHORTAGE

American school children this year will have to make shift with old and outgrown clothes if they wish to be clothed at all, it was revealed in New York recently. Babies, however, will be favored with an allotment of one dozen diapers as a contribution toward their wardrobe.

REFUGEE POLES DISAPPOINTED

Polish soldiers who have been made to fight another's fight these many months on every soil but their own are beginning to lose hope of ever being able to see their homes again. Bitterness and desperation fill their hearts as their long-cherished hope that Britain would work for the re-establishment of their country has come to naught, and instead they see their country falling into the hands of the Soviet Union.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS SPREADS

The rapidly mounting cases of infantile paralysis throughout the United States has now reached the highest level since the terrible epidemics of 1916 and the peak is not yet in sight, reports the United States Public Health Service. Nation-wide death figures are not yet available but a survey made by the Associated Press recently revealed 169 fatalities in nine states, including 63 in one county alone in New York.

YANK YOUTHS GO WILD

Juvenile delinquency in the United States has reached such proportions that the reopening of schools for the autumn terms has been delayed as much as one month in some areas. In Kentucky, children under 14 have been banned from swimming pools and movie theaters while in Milwaukee those under 12 have been placed under a "house quarantine."

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Japan to Transfer Enemy Properties To Canton Shortly

Domei

CANTON, August 31.—A total of 1,586 property items which previously belonged to pro-Chungking Chinese and are now being controlled by the Japanese Consulate-General here will be soon handed over to the Canton Provincial Government of the National Government of China. In May this year, 370 items formerly belonging to the enemy were transferred by the Japanese Forces in South China. Including the properties to be handed over soon, the total number of assets to be transferred to the Chinese authorities in South China will number 1,956.

NIPPON MEDICAL PARTY TO AID BURMESE HEALTH

Mission Composed of 17 Doctors, Nurses Arrives in Rangoon; Call on Ba Maw

Domei

RANGOON, August 31.—The medical mission dispatched by the Dojin Society, a charitable medical institution in Japan, arrived here recently in order to provide medical relief to the people of Burma and to help improve the medical and health conditions in Burma.

Headed by Lieutenant-General Bunshiro Tanabe, President of the Dojin Society, the mission is composed of 17 doctors and a large number of experienced nurses. The mission, except for Lieutenant-General Tanabe who intends to return to Japan after two months, will stay in Burma as long as possible with the object of ridding the country of diseases and epidemics.

Among other things, the mission will help train Burmese doctors which is one of the main objects of the Dojin Society. The mission is the first that has ever been sent to the Southern Regions since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the meanwhile, the medical mission on August 28 paid a courtesy call on Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister and Chief of State, who accorded its members a warm welcome and promised to give every possible assistance to the mission in performing the work it had embarked upon in Burma.

USAMI HEADING NEW BODY

Headquarters for Upping War Supplies in Central China Set

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 31.—With the aim of concentrating every available means to enhance industrial activities in Central China, the headquarters for expanding war supplies in Central China is to be inaugurated at the ceremony to be held tomorrow morning at the Training Building here.

The new headquarters is to be headed by Uzuhiko Usami, Japanese Minister stationed in Shanghai, while Kaheita Okazaki, Councilor of the Japanese Embassy in China, and Tetsuzo Ueba, vice-president of the Central China Development Company, will act as vice-presidents. Many authorities chosen from among civilians will also be included in the staff.

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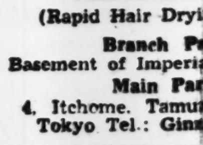
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LITERARY MEETING SLATED IN NANKING

Japan, China and Manchoukuo Sending Delegates to Third Congress Set November 12

Domei

NANKING, August 30.—The Third Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conference will be held here for three days beginning November 12, the day marking the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, according to a decision reached at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Propaganda Ministry of the National Government of China today.

Since the selection of Nanking as the location for the third meeting of the Greater East Asia Literary Men's Conference, the Propaganda Ministry had been actively pushing preparations for the event. The auditorium of the Sino-Japanese Cultural Society will be used as the conference hall.

The number of delegates to be dispatched to the conference from Japan, China and Manchoukuo are about 15, 20 and 10 persons respectively, and the Service-to-the-Nation Through Literature Associations in each of the participating countries are acting as a pivotal center in the selection of the representatives.

ISHII HOLDS BANQUET HONORING THAI CABINET

New Prime Minister Expresses Gratitude for Japan's Cooperation With Thailand

Domei

BANGKOK, August 31.—Celebrating the installation of a new Thai Cabinet, a banquet was given by Ko Ishii, Japanese Charge d'Affaires to Thailand, at the Japanese Embassy here at 7 p.m. yesterday.

On the occasion, the Japanese side was represented by Mr. Ishii, and Embassy staff members including the Military and Naval attaches. The guests of honor were Prime Minister Khuang Aphaivongs, Vice-Admiral Sin Kamonnawin, Defense Minister and concurrently Agriculture Minister, Sisena Sombatsiri, Foreign Minister, other Cabinet members and His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon.

Following an address delivered by Mr. Ishii, Prime Minister Aphaivongs expressed his gratitude for Japan's cooperation with Thailand and reiterated Thailand's firm determination to forge ahead in concert with Japan, for the prosecution of the war.

YOSHIZAWA HONORS DECOUX

Nippon Ambassador Invites Governor-General, Other High Officials

Domei

SAIGON, August 31.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, on the evening of August 29 called on Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, at the latter's official residence and held a conference.

Last evening, the Saigon Office of the Japanese Embassy invited the Governor-General and other high government officials of French Indo-China to a dinner, when Mr. Yoshizawa, four Japanese Consuls-General and others conferred with the French Indo-China guests.

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Imam Ibrahim Dies At 95; Was Exponent Of Pan-Asia Movement

Imam Rashid Ibrahim, Islamite leader and ardent exponent of Pan-Asiaism residing in Tokyo, passed away at 10 p.m. Thursday, at his residence at Hon-cho, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku. He was 95 years of age. Imam Ibrahim was greatly admired by all the Moslems throughout the world as their great leader. Attracted by Japan who emerged victorious in the Russo-Japanese War, he came here for a brief visit in 1908. Since then, he had been constantly fighting for the liberation of the Moslems. He came to Japan later to stay for the rest of his life. While here, he devoted himself to the cause of the Islamite movement for freedom.

MANCHOUKUO TO FORWARD BEANS IN BULK TO JAPAN

Freight Cars and General Transport Facilities to Be Improved Immediately

Domei

HSINKING, August 30.—Agreements for transporting Manchurian soya beans in bulk to Japan have been reached between the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments, as a result of the negotiation by Yukuo Inagaki, Agricultural Development Vice-Minister of Manchoukuo, with the Japanese Government.

Accordingly, improved freight cars and other transportation facilities will be immediately started, and, in the early part of December, soya bean bulk shipments will be made as planned. As far back as in 1931, the South Manchuria Railway Company experimented with the bulk shipment of beans but it was never carried out in actual shipments. When the new system is adopted, it is expected that shipment of beans from Manchoukuo to Japan will be greatly increased and facilitated

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1944

William Phillips' Recall

A Washington dispatch discloses that a sensation has been created in the United States over the alleged British demand for the recall of William Phillips, President Franklin Roosevelt's former personal emissary to India and at present political adviser to General Dwight Eisenhower. The reason for the British demand is Phillips' criticism of the British policy toward India. The matter apparently came to a head with the publication in the Washington Post of his letter written some months ago to President Roosevelt in which he took the British to task for their ruthless policy toward the Indian people.

This startling demand for Phillips' recall provides another striking illustration of the resentment of the British people toward the officious intervention of the United States in Britain's "domestic" affairs. Nineteen months ago, the British Government similarly vented its opposition toward American interference in India by it refusal to deliver President Roosevelt's personal letter to Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, so touchy and jealous are the British over any matter pertaining to India that, according to Columnist Drew Pearson, Prime Minister Winston Churchill is alleged even to have told President Roosevelt point-blank "to mind his own business" when the American President once suggested that the British adopt a more liberal policy toward India. The latest action of the British Government in demanding Phillips' recall is by far the strongest demonstration of Britain's furious indignation at the United States' continual, carping criticism of the British policy in India.

The British perhaps feel strongly justified in taking such an action. They can hardly have been deceived by the fact that the United States' professed interest in the welfare of the Indian people is not motivated by purely humanitarian reasons. Every British military setback on the East Asiatic front was made a convenient excuse by the United States for sending American reinforcements to India. The presence of the American troops there was then made a pretext for dispatching not only military missions but also economic and financial missions to survey the possibilities for American capitalistic invasion. This fact is undoubtedly one of the important reasons for the mounting British resentment toward American meddling in Indian affairs. They obviously can see no reason why they should brook United States intervention in India when their "ally" is trying to slam the doors of the Latin American countries in their face.

There is also another significant fact in this incident whose lesson could not have been lost on the Indian people. And that is the revelation which this incident provides of the hypocrisy of the British as well as the Americans. The British, like their allies across the Atlantic, are great advocates of liberty and freedom in the abstract, but the moment someone advocates a practical application of liberty and freedom, as Phillips did when he stated that "it is everybody's opinion that India would one day proclaim her independence," the British feel deeply offended. For, as far as the British are concerned, real independence to India is simply out of the question. The most that they are willing to concede to the Indian people is a hollow symbol of freedom such as that promised in Cripps' offer. And so with the United States. There real freedom is for the American whites; abstract freedom for the others.

No intelligent Indian, therefore, can have been deceived by the outward manifestations of American interest in India's cause. What difference is there, after all, between the United States' failure to apply the Atlantic Charter to her 13,000,000 Negroes and the British failure to do likewise to the 380,000,000 Indian people? There is clearly no difference at all. Both the Anglo-American countries, as the Indian people must readily admit, have never had more than a pharisaical intention of according liberty, equality and justice to the oppressed races of the world. There can be no real freedom for the Indian people even after evicting the British if they should enlist the support of the United States, for after all the United States is only interested in supplanting Britain as the ruler of India.

Behind Nelson's Chungking Mission

The forthcoming mission of Donald Nelson, together with Patrick Hurley, to Chungking has kicked up considerable dust in the realm of American domestic politics, but it should not blind the discerning observer to the real international significance of this mission. For whatever the domestic aspects of Nelson's appointment, the dispatch of this obviously most capable personage to Chungking should be taken as a clear warning of America's imperialistic ambitions in China.

It may be true that Nelson's recent scheme for the partial reconversion of America's war industries to production of civilian goods has aroused the opposition of the military authorities. But it would be dangerous to conclude from this fact that Nelson has been ordered to go to Chungking merely to remove his embarrassing presence from the scene of this controversy. For it must be recognized that Nelson's reconversion scheme has been definitely accepted and is to be carried out; Nelson is to retain his position as chairman of the War Production Board; Charles Wilson, vice-chairman of the War Production Board who sided with the military authorities against Nelson, has been forced to resign. Obviously Nelson has won out and his position is secure.

Therefore, it must be concluded that Nelson is being sent to Chungking not chiefly because his position as chief of the War Production Board has been under fire but because his obviously great talents are needed more urgently elsewhere. The main reason for Nelson's appointment is not negative; it is positive. And that positive reason is that President Roosevelt considers America's schemes concerning China more important now than the matter of reconverting domestic industry.

Lowell Mellet, President Roosevelt's former administrative assistant, writing as a columnist in the New York Post, apparently with intimate White House knowledge gives a most creditable analysis of Nelson's Chungking mission. The trip to Chungking, he asserts, will have infinitely more far-reaching importance than anything Nelson might accomplish as chairman of the War Production Board. For the greater part of the War Production Board's work has by now already been completed and lesser men can continue with the work. On the other hand, America's grandiose ambitions in China require the services of a personage of the first rank, and the selection of a man of Nelson's abilities is an indication of the determination with which the United States intends to push her program for the exploitation of China.

Certainly the great emphasis which President Roosevelt has been placing recently in his speeches and in his press conferences on the hopes for American economic penetration into China and Siberia discloses the importance which he attaches to this subject. Nelson, as the former head of one of the world's largest selling-distributing concerns, would be expected to advance America's commercial schemes in China in a way that no other person would hardly be expected to do. His mission to Chungking can hardly be regarded as a political exile but should be regarded rather as an assignment to a more vital task. That a man of his caliber is being sent to Chungking does not mean the exile of a great man on a minor mission; it means the recognition of the mission as being important enough to warrant the services of a great man. As such it should be taken as a warning of the menace which lies in the determined American attitude in the direction of imperialistic expansion in China.

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Silver Chains Instead of Gold

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

According to the English, a friend in need is a friend indeed and America has already qualified to be Britain's friend by coming to her aid at the most critical moments. The latest example is to be found in India. British influence in India—political, economic and moral—has reached rock bottom and India is facing virtual bankruptcy largely owing to the systematic plundering of her wealth by the British, and by forcing her, at the point of the gun, to pay for Britain's imperialistic wars. In the past Indians have been taken overseas to fight Britain's aggressive battles. Even today hundreds of thousands of Indians have been forced to fight for Britain against nations with whom they have not the slightest quarrel. But there is a vast difference between this war and other wars, because today India has to pay not only for the maintenance of her own armies overseas but also for British and American forces which have been brought to India. And these forces are spending money on a most lavish scale, money which India has to provide. India cannot afford it and the highest financial authorities have sounded a warning that India was heading for bankruptcy. Britain, in her extreme distress, has appealed to the United States, and, of course, it suits Roosevelt's imperialistic designs on India to come to Britain's aid. According to informations, United States Secretary of Treasury has announced the transfer to the Government of India of one milliard ounces of silver bullion, the excuse being to meet the increased demand for metallic currency and the expansion of the munitions industry in India. As a natural result of this apparently simple financial transaction Roosevelt expects American soldiers, as they go about jingling silver coins in their pockets, to become extremely popular among Indians. The golden chains with which Britain bound India have proved inadequate to hold her. She is now to be bound by silver chains, and the Americans are crafty enough to know the special influence which silver has in India.

The Scramble For Poland

(From Noon Extra)

One of the more interesting news items of recent days is Moscow's announcement of the formation of a new Free Poland Committee, which the Kremlin recognizes as the only "legitimate" Polish government and which presumably will assume civil authority in the part of Poland occupied by the Red Army. This move can hardly surprise anyone, since the creation of a Soviet-controlled Polish government became inevitable when the Soviets severed diplomatic relations with the Polish exile government in London a year ago However, London's and Washington's reaction to this bold Soviet challenge will be extremely interesting to note.

The Polish regime in London has lost no time in denouncing the new Sovietized puppet government in Moscow, while various Polish embassies throughout the world, including the embassy in Chungking, have publicly come out against the new regime, branding its leaders as impostors and reaffirming their allegiance to the London committee. It now remains to be seen which of the two puppets will be supported by the Anglo-Americans.

Stalin's political maneuver is a sharp slap in the face to Churchill and Roosevelt. It is a challenge for a showdown as to who will be the master of Europe in the event of a British, American, and Soviet victory. It is a challenge which Churchill and Roosevelt find impossible to accept and difficult to ignore. However, regardless of what transpires the Poles will still be the losers. Their independence is a thing of the past, never to be restored. They lost their freedom the day they signed their alliance with Britain and the more intelligent Poles are bitterly regretting that unhappy event.

The tragedy of the Poles is the fact that they don't know what they are fighting for today. Polish policy before the war was militantly anti-Soviet. But on England's urging the Poles went to war against Germany only to find the Bolsheviks stabbing them in the back. Now that the Soviets have established a Polish government, the remnants of the Polish armed forces fighting with the Anglo-American are in a quandary.

The Anglo-Americans have given in to the Soviets on every point of controversy. What assurance have they that Britain and the United States will stand up against the Soviets now? It is far more likely that Stalin's demands will ultimately be met, in which case the Poles will be fighting for their own subjugation by the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Shigemitsu and Japan's Foreign Policy

By JAPONICUS

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu's reappointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Koiso Cabinet and his concurrent assumption of the portfolio for Greater East Asiatic Affairs is worthy of special notice in view of its international significance.

In his interview with pressmen immediately after the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, Mr. Shigemitsu himself clarified the reasons for his reappointment. He stated: "As is clear by a statement made by Prime Minister Koiso, the Japanese Government is determined to continue its foreign policy which has hitherto been pursued. This is most clearly testified by the fact that I have been appointed to hold the portfolio for Foreign Affairs and concurrently for Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Japan is to proceed along the lines of her established policy in all the fields of diplomacy."

What then is Mr. Shigemitsu's foreign policy? On this point again it would be well to let Mr. Shigemitsu speak for himself. In the same interview he summarized the objectives of Japan's diplomacy into the following three:

"Our first objective is a successful conclusion of the present War in close collaboration with our Allies, especially Germany.

"The second objective is the emancipation of Asia and construction of a new East Asia based on the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration. To realize international justice thereunder is the common aim of the East Asiatic nations, and it constitutes ipso facto our own war aim.

"The third objective is the promotion of amity and friendship with countries with which we are now on friendly terms, especially those contiguous to us."

Of the foregoing three objectives, it may fairly be stated, that in view of the present position of Japan, the first and the third policies will be executed whoever holds the office of Foreign Minister. And "the countries with which we are now on friendly terms," of course, includes the U.S.S.R. It may be remembered that Mr. Shigemitsu was Japanese Ambassador at the Kremlin in 1936, when the Kanchatsu and Changkufeng incidents occurred, the one close upon the heels of the other. In the eyes of many throughout the world, they spelled a danger of more armed clashes on a larger scale between the two countries. His patient and tactful handling of those affairs, however, staved off such danger, and contributed to the maintenance of Japanese-Soviet peace. The arrangements arrived at on March 30 of this year for the prolongation of the Fishery Agreement and for the solution of the pending questions relating to Northern Saghalien is an indication of his policy for promoting amity with the "countries contiguous to us."

However, Mr. Shigemitsu's reappointment as a member of the new Cabinet is significant especially in relation to the second objective mentioned above. This is most clearly shown by the additional portfolio for Greater East Asiatic Affairs which he has come to hold simultaneously. In the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration of January, 1943, and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations of November, 1943, are laid, as is now widely known, the foundations of Japan's foreign policy. The so-called unequal treaties between Japan and China have been abrogated and replaced by a Pact of Alliance based on equality and reciprocity. The Pact provides for the withdrawal of troops from China immediately upon the restoration of general peace between the two countries. Moreover, since January, 1943, Japan successively effected the retrocession of concessions and settlements and the abolition of extraterritorial privileges, and handed over to the Chinese Government factories and other property, foreign as well as Chinese, which had been under Japanese military custody. The China policy was decided upon in the autumn of 1942, when Japan had just completed a series of signally successful military and naval operations. The same policy, duly amplified and extended in the scope of operation, is embodied in the Joint Declaration that was adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations, in which Japan, China, Thailand, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, and Burma, participated and at which Free India too was represented. Both the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration based on mutual respect for sovereignty and independence of East Asiatic nations and cooperation and harmony of those nations on a footing of equality and reciprocity met with the hearty approval of the Japanese nation at large. This fact alone should be sufficient to dispel, once for all, the suspicions entertained in some quarters and assiduously disseminated by our enemies that Japan's aim was not "Asia for the Asiatics" but "Asia for the Japanese," that Japan was trying to drive out the Americans and British merely to step into their shoes as lord and master over Asia. The Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration was issued while Mr. Shigemitsu was Ambassador to Nanking, and the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations took place while he was Foreign Minister. It is an open secret that Mr. Shigemitsu was the primum mobile of this new foreign policy of Japan.

With regard to the construction of a regime based on justice in Greater East Asia, his mission may be conceived of as necessitating two lines of action. On the one hand, he must build up just and harmonious relations as between the countries in the region in conformity with the principles of the Joint Declaration. The work naturally bristles with all sorts of knotty problems. He must work under the urgent military necessity which calls for considerable sacrifice and self-denial on the part of all those countries in the region. If we are to succeed, it is vitally important that the work of the construction of a new East Asia should proceed as a true joint enterprise of all its peoples and without violating the principles of the Declaration.

On the other hand, Mr. Shigemitsu has the further task of making the world at large admit the justice of the common aspirations and joint endeavors of the East Asiatic nations. The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations in which Japan's new policy is embodied is characterized by ethico-political view of international relations worthy of the classical traditions of the East. It is an application to the East Asiatic Region of that great, universal principle of "Great Concord" which, as Mr. Shigemitsu stressed in his radio address on August 21, should serve as the lodestar not only for East Asiatic nations in working out their own destiny but also for the entire world in regulating national relations along all lines. The Western statesmen and diplomats, especially American and British have, however, been trained in the school of Machiavellian power politics and are taught to look at international relations solely through the lenses of a dynamic concept of balance of power. They are, therefore, apt to pooh-pooh an ethico-political view of international relations such as is enunciated in the Joint Declaration as old-fashioned, amateurish or else as deliberately deceptive. The Cairo Declaration, not the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, represents their contemporary philosophy of international statesmanship. Against such intellectual background any attempt to make the world accept the philosophy of our historic declaration may strike them as quixotic. It may, however, be stated that without a revolutionary change in Anglo-American mentality vis-a-vis world politics it will be impossible to insure the permanent security and welfare of East Asiatic nations.

The ultimate aim of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is world peace and welfare of mankind, but at the same time it means the awakening of East Asia. Looked at for the moment solely from the balance of power viewpoint, it is curious to find that the American Far Eastern policy spurred the movement of "Asia for the Asiatics". The Washington Conference convened by the United States in 1921 had, roughly speaking, two main objectives. The first was the limitation of armaments and the second was the scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance coupled with the naval ratio of 5-5-3 arrived at at the Conference may be regarded as an understanding for the division of world power into three parts. However, the additional agreement for the maintenance of the status quo of the naval bases in the Pacific resulted in the establishment of a region over which neither America nor Britain could have effective control. It might have been otherwise, if, for instance, America had participated, as was strongly advocated by Britain at the time, in an enlarged Anglo-Japanese-American Alliance. As a matter of fact, America persisted that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be scrapped. Moreover, she inflicted a grievous insult on Japan in enacting her immigration law, by which she virtually labelled the Japanese as an "inferior nation", as the vernacular papers then termed it. This arrogant American behavior, regretted even by her Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and many thoughtful Americans, chilled the enthusiasm of the Japanese protagonists of collaboration with Anglo-Saxon powers for the maintenance of peace, and increasing the ever-strong political trend in Japan toward "Asia for the Asiatics".

The regrettable Sino-Japanese conflict which has marred the relations of the two nations since 1931, had, in our opinion, been due largely to deficiency in foresight on the part of their statesmen. It has created, contrary to Japan's true intention, an impression on the world at large as well as on the Chinese nation that Japan was following the footsteps of traditional Western imperialism, and that the Japanese motto "Asia for the Asiatics" was synonymous with "Asia for the Japanese". It was not until the Greater East Asia Declaration that Japan's true intention and motive had been expressed in adequate general terms. In a long-range historical perspective it may thus be said that the American Far Eastern policy coupled with facts of centuries-old Western aggression in Asia form the background of "Asia for the Asiatics" movement and of East Asiatic regionalism in the Joint Declaration. Despite such political background, regionalism as enunciated in the Joint Declaration is not conceived of in terms of an exclusive bloc. The fifth principle set forth in that document stresses the "friendly relations with all nations", "the promotion of cultural intercourse", and "the opening of resources throughout the world". It aims at "the progress of mankind".

He who has power is liable to abuse it and to fall a victim to his own strength. This is true of nations as with individuals. The world history is replete with such examples, of which contemporary America bent on world domination is apparently one. Power without justice is not only barbarous but is destined to be ephemeral. Justice without power may be impotent for the time being, but is in itself potential power. It is a matter for congratulation that the Japanese nation is fully conscious of this truth. Inasmuch as the aspirations of the Asiatic nations are fair and just, they are potent forces which no physical power on earth can permanently suppress. Thus Japan's policy toward East Asia is designed to be so conducted that such power as she may be endowed with shall be exercised in such a fashion that it will enable Asiatic sister nations to realize their just desires for independence and bring about harmonious collaboration among themselves for their well-being and prosperity.

Mr. Shigemitsu's task is certainly a difficult one. Still, in view of his personal character and his past record, he is, perhaps, the best qualified person in Japan to be entrusted with that highly important task. He can, moreover, proceed with the full assurance that his policy has the support of the entire Japanese nation and that the teeming millions of Asia are all wishing him heartily every success in the execution of his policy.

FREEDOM OR DEATH

Japanese Women Prefer Self-Immolation to Captivity

By M. OHGIMI

Joseph Grew, Pearl Buck and others propagate a monstrous fiction in the United States that the Japanese people have never known freedom, and, slaves in a totalitarian state, would welcome the defeat and overthrow by America of the non-existent dictators that supposedly hold them in chains. After Saipan, however, even the least enlightened American must recognize this for the consummate nonsense it is, and all Americans must realize that the Japanese are a people to whom freedom is so vital that they will die by their own hands rather than relinquish it.

Americans saw in Attu and elsewhere how the Japanese soldier literally prefers death to surrender. In Saipan they have seen how Japanese civilians, men, women and children too, are all so imbued with self-transcending love of country and love of freedom, that they will tranquilly destroy themselves rather than surrender.

Robert Sharrod, from a land where freedom is a watchword to deceive rather than a vital principle to live and die for, his mind poisoned by noisome anti-Japanese propaganda, can scarcely have been expected to understand the sublimity of the calm self-immolation he witnessed of Japanese women and children on Saipan. Dumbfounded, he saw them calmly put their clothes in order, bow toward Japan, and then tranquilly seek freedom in death, when death was the only alternative to surrender. Mystified, he asks in "Time": "Why do the Japanese take their own lives? Is it because they believe Americans are brutes and will kill anyone coming under their power?"

The Japanese, of course, know that Americans are brutes. Of that they have received abundant proof. But it is not fear of American brutality that makes them kill themselves. It is self-transcending love of their country and of freedom. Those unknown Japanese heroines, that Sharrod says American marines watch with bated breath as they calmly arranged their hair before they slipped composedly beneath the surface of the sea, were strangers to all fear. To their undaunted hearts the rolling wave over their unbowed heads was more welcome than an alien yoke; death less abhorrent than captivity. Probably few, if any, of them had read Julius Caesar, but all understood the words of Cassius: "Like being weary of these worldly bars never lacks power to dismiss itself. That part of tyranny that I do hear I can shake off at pleasure," and of Casca's reply: "So can I. So every bondman in his own hand bears the power to cancel his captivity." Those Japanese women preferred to cancel their captivity before they were bound. They shook off that part of tyranny America would bring to bear on them before it could be exercised.

Japan is, indeed, probably the only great power whose people have never known slavery in any form; never been enslaved themselves nor enslaved their own or any other people. Slaves were bought and sold in both ancient Rome and democratic Greece from which all occidental civilizations spring. Britain was successively conquered and enslaved by Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman.

In Britain, serfs were bondmen to their feudal lords for centuries. Though Britain now proclaims that "Britons never, never shall be slaves," Britain has not advanced beyond unilateral ideas of freedom. She still holds one-fifth of the human race in chains. In America 15,000,000 Negro or part-Negro descendants of African slaves torn from their native land to be sold on the block in so-called "freedom-loving" America are 15,000,000 living testimonies to the fact that slavery was an integral part of the American way of life until as recently as 80 years ago. American treatment of such Latin American countries as will not bow beneath the American yoke is further testimony that America has not yet been emancipated beyond a purely unilateral conception of freedom.

Japan alone of the great Powers has never known anything but universal freedom within her domains never either endured nor inflicted slavery.

Let America make no mistake. That Japanese women in white blouse and khaki slacks, with long black hair floating unbound about her in the sea; that tranquil corpse that so disturbed Robert Sharrod's smooth complacency, is the very symbol of the unconquerable love of freedom with which every Japanese, soldier or civilian, man or woman, adult or child, is inspired, and because of which Japan's victory in her present crusade to restore Asia's freedom is assured. While this heroic spirit animates the 100,000,000 Japanese no part of American tyranny will ever be allowed to bear on this country. Those faced with captivity in isolated outposts cancel their captivity in self-sought death. Their unconquered spirits return to their native land where their 100,000,000 countrymen, reinforced by the sublime spirit of their self-immolated dead, will see that over that base war-laden Anglo-American conception of freedom as freedom for the Anglo-American to rule by force, freedom for others to obey, Japan's noble, peace-directed conception of universal freedom and harmony shall prevail.

DYAKS, THE ABORIGINES OF INNER BORNEO

Sincere Cooperation With Japan Results in Great Improvements

By KAMEICHI OKAZAKI

Though the coastal regions of Borneo are generally populated by the Malais, further inland in the far reaches of the jungles and rivers still dwell the Dyak tribes, in much the same manner as their forefathers had done. There are from 700,000 to 800,000 of them—a simple and naive race who are larger and more robust in build than the Malai newcomers. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Dyaks have cooperated admirably with the Japanese in the reconstruction and the movement for the spread of general enlightenment, thus resulting in its penetration into the backward regions.

The Kumai river, lined with mangrove forests, winds its way through the central part of Borneo. The village of Kumai at its mouth, where it flows into the Java Sea, serves as the gateway to the central part of Borneo. Northwest for about 15 kilometers from this community, a fine motor road constructed just before the war runs smoothly through a rubber forest to Pankaranbon, the main town in central Borneo, with a population of about 3,500. Rattan, syrup, and sandalwood are brought here from the interior. It also boasts a customs house, a public school, hospital, post office, and the residence of the chief. Under the guidance of the Japanese, since July of last year the heavy jungle regions have been cleared and some 2,000 square kilometers have been turned into paddy fields.

Sonkop, a settlement of the Dyaks, is situated some three days' journey by boat up the river from Pankaranbon. It is the first Dyak village encountered, with them growing in number further toward western Borneo. The aborigines compose more than two-thirds of the total population. There are about ten different groups, all simple and primitive.

The Dyak village is built along the river, and usually consists of about 45 families, or about 200 persons. A long fence is built around the village, giving the feeling of a single family to the entire community. The Dyaks further inland in western Borneo live under a large family system in a long house, 40 or 50 together, but live as separate families of six or seven. The houses are very crude, and the main feature is the raised floor, over two meters in height. A ladder made from a log 20 or 30 centimeters in diameter, with cuttings for footholds, is placed against the raised floors. The Dyaks climb this ladder with agility. It seems that the ladders are taken away at night as a means of warding off marauders.

Prized Earthen Bowls

With much effort, I succeeded in climbing a ladder to inspect the interior of one of the dwellings. Hanging from the ceiling could be seen six earthen bowls, which were very highly valued. It is said that they can be used to redeem a member of the family accused of heavy crime. There were also found a copy of the Old Testament written in Malai, four quilts, a hat hung on a deer antler, a lamp, etc. In the cooking quarters, water is brought in through long bomboo pipes of about two meters in length.

In comparison with the crude houses, the place for storing rice is well built. The Dyaks prize these storages more than their dwellings. Several years' supply of rice is kept here unhulled. On top of the main pillar, a wooden disc of about 30 centimeters is placed to prevent the inroads of rodents. Under the floors and in the grassy plots, black pigs and curly-tailed poultry may be seen.

The Dyaks of this region observe a ceremony at the time of departure of visitors and offer various native food products. We were given large platters about 50 centimeters in diameter, filled with polished rice and a smaller dish of glutinous rice with an egg in the middle. Thirty such dishes were prepared. There were also two young pigs, two heads of cattle, ten chickens, ten coconuts and vegetables of various kinds, enough for several days.

The presentation rite is quite elaborate. All the delicacies are spread out in an open yard and the entire village surrounds it, while the ceremony is conducted to the accompaniment of bells and drums. The elders of the tribe, together with the women, chant magic phrases. Everyone prays for a safe journey. On our right arm is tied a bit of rice wrapped in leaves, which seems to serve as a passport to the inland regions.

In the outskirts of Pankaranbon, we observed some very primitive Dyaks, wearing red loin-clothes, with long hair, and two short daggers at their hips. The women wear sarongs. Other practices observed are tatooing, blacking of the teeth, and some were even seen with filed front teeth.